

FALL UNITING OF COLONIES.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

CLEANING SECTIONS OF HONEY FOR MARKET.

EMMA M. WILSON.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 9, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 41.

WEEKLY



HOME APIARY OF A. COPPIN, OF MARSHALL CO., ILL.—(See page 644.)



THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY

144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

EDITOR—George W. York.
DEPT. EDITORS.—Dr. C. C. Miller, E. E. Hasty.
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Prof. A. J. Cook, C. P. Dadant,
R. C. Aikin, F. Greiner, Emma M. Wilson,
A. Getaz, and others.

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The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 01" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1901.

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The National Bee-Keepers' Association.

OBJECTS:

To promote and protect the interests of its members.

To prevent the adulteration of honey.

To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

BEST Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



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This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

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We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

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The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

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The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 9, 1902.

No. 41.

* Editorial Comments. *

Methods of Clipping Queens' Wings.—Bee-keepers differ in their practices, and each one is perhaps a little too much inclined to think his own way is the best, if not the only way worth considering. Clipping may be done by means of scissors or knife, or clipping device. The way one starts out with, and becomes accustomed to, is perhaps his best way. Those who have for years used either scissors or knife without having tried anything else may not be willing to potter with any kind of a clipping device, but if they had begun in the first place with a device of some kind, they might have quite a different feeling. There are some so nervous that it is almost torture to attempt to take hold of a queen, and for such persons some clipping-device is a boon. There are others—and their number may be larger than supposed—who have no nervous feeling in the matter, but whose hands are so shaky, or the sense of touch so dull, that a queen may be mashed in the catching. Such persons must have some kind of clipping-device, or refrain from clipping altogether.

Probably most bee-keepers use scissors for clipping. Others use a knife, and of these some are inclined to speak as if it were a great mistake for any one to use scissors. While allowing that the knife may be the best for those who have always preferred that plan, there may be no harm in making some defense for those who are addicted to scissors.

One argument in favor of the knife is that it is not necessary to handle the queen at all except to take her by the wings, and thus no foreign scent will be given to the queen to make the bees attack her. But one is not supposed to have anything but clean fingers, except as they are daubed with propolis, and no harm would come from this latter. If one's fingers have such an objectionable odor as to endanger the queen, even taking her by the wings might not be safe, for the same odor would be given to the wings, and if that objection be valid it will rule out knife as well as scissors.

The great point claimed in favor of the knife, is that every one has a pocket-knife—so it is always handy. This ignores utterly nearly all bee-keepers of the female persuasion; for they are not supposed to carry pocket-knives, and are much more likely to have scissors somewhere about their persons. Leaving them out of the count, however, a knife, to make good work at clipping, must have a keen edge to cut off a wing laid against a finger or thumb, and one does not always have handy a knife that is very sharp. To be sure, one can in a pinch use a dull knife, cutting the wing against the edge of a board, but no one recommends this as a desirable way, and if the fact that one has nearly always present some kind of a knife be a sufficient argu-

ment in favor of the knife, the same argument might make finger-nails come off victors over knives, for finger-nails can be made to mangle off a wing, and they are more sure to be on hand than knives.

But the scissors-clippers may reply that it is just as easy to have a pair of scissors constantly on hand as to have a knife, and the knifers must admit the truth of the reply for all who are willing to be to the trouble of having the scissors constantly on hand.

If the scissors-clippers should not be satisfied with remaining on the defensive, but take up the aggressive, they might say that however the queen's safety might be concerned, the operator would be in many cases much safer with scissors. One of the veterans with finger-tips caloused with handling frames might safely cut an appreciable distance into the skin without danger from a sharp knife, but one with tender finger-tips, especially if a little nervous, would feel much safer with scissors. To put it in stronger terms, with the scissors there is no possible danger of cutting the fingers, and there is danger with the knife.

There, now, it may not be best to say anything more against the knife for fear of being knifed by the knifers.

Moving an Apiary a Short Distance.—The apiary at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College in Australia was moved a short distance the last week in December, that date corresponding to the weather of the last of June in this country. The result is thus given in the Australasian Bee-Keeper:

On the morrow not one percent of the bees returned to the site of their old home, although it was in such close proximity. This is the way it was done: All things being in readiness, a moonlight night was selected. The entrance to each hive was closed by means of damp rags, and the hives were placed on hand-barrows and carried to the concrete stands; these were all in place beforehand; pieces of board, two or three bricks, bushes, in fact anything, was placed in front of each hive; these, when the bees came, caused them to study their new location, and at the same time caused them to forget the old. A clean sweep had been made of their old homes. Every piece of loose wood, brick, bush, etc., had been removed. There was really nothing left to indicate that an apiary had ever stood there.

Any one wishing to remove an apiary to a new site near by, if he follows his plan, need have no apprehension that the bees will return to the locality whence they came.

Denver Convention Notes.—In our notes last week we had just arrived in Denver. We were met at the Union Depot by Mr. F. H. Hunt, and at once escorted to the State House, where the Colorado Bee-Keepers' Association was in session, with Pres. J. U. Harris in the chair. There was a good attendance. At their closing, or afternoon, session, those from outside of Colorado were called forward and introduced to the convention, among them being Dr. Miller, Editor Root, Frank Benton, Dr. Mason, W. L. Coggs, W. F. Marks, O. L. Hershiser, E. T. Abbott, C. H. W.

Weber, E. S. Lovesy, W. Z. Hutchinson, F. E. Brown, and Louis H. Scholl.

Perhaps it is unnecessary for us to refer to the convention proper, as about all of interest will appear in the very full report of the proceedings which is now running in these columns.

But we must speak of the banquet which was tendered those residing outside of Colorado. It was an elaborate affair, and delightfully carried out. Mr. D. W. Working was the witty toast-master, and his introductions of the various speakers were superbly done. Among those who responded were Messrs. Harris, Hutchinson, Hershiser, Benton, Rhodes, Booth, Mrs. Grenfell, and Mrs. Martin. It all was indeed a treat, and lasted almost until midnight.

Very small sections, perhaps the smallest sections of honey ever produced in such quantity, graced the table at the Denver banquet. One of these sections was placed at the table of each guest, and they were carried away as souvenirs. They were beautiful in appearance, each one being a plain section measuring $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$, four of them thus occupying the space of an ordinary pound section. But instead of being one-fourth as heavy as a pound section, each of them contained only about two ounces of honey. Mr. Jas. U. Harris, vice-president of the National Association, was the man who produced them, and he said it was done only by crowding the bees very hard, and giving them only one case of sections, while other colonies had two cases of ordinary sections. He thought such sections could only be afforded at two or three times the price of the pound sections. Which serves as additional proof that the usual size section is small enough.

The Colorado bee-keepers did themselves proud in every way during the whole of the convention. Mr. Working, and those who worked with him, must have been glad when it was all over. We do not think they will want us all to come again very soon. But it was thoroughly enjoyable throughout, especially for those who came a long distance, and will never be forgotten so long as their memories endure.

Next week we will begin to tell of a few side-trips that we took after the convention. We really had never seen much mountain scenery, so, of course, it was entrancing. The only regret we now have is that we are unable to compel our pencil to do justice to the wonderful sights that we were permitted to behold and enjoy during the three or four after-convention days.

* The Weekly Budget. *

ALEXANDER, JOURIER, of Ural, Russia, writing us Sept. 1, sent the following in addition to a letter extending the sympathy of the bee-keepers of Russia to the family of the late Chas. Dadant:

"The book, 'Langstroth on the Honey-Bee,' revised by Chas. Dadant, after translation into the Russian language, had great influence in extending the movable-hive system in Russia, first introducing the Dadant hive. Here in Ural we adopted one for our apiaries in 1893, and the great advantages from its use are now plainly visible."

THE HOME APIARY OF A. COPPIN appears on the first page. He wrote us as follows concerning it:

My home bee-yard consists of three grape-arbors, as shown in the picture, all of which are 104 feet long. The

posts are 8 feet apart each way, and a grape-vine by each post. The first side-rail is about 4 feet from the ground, and the vines are spread on this rail and turned up to cover the top.

This cover is excellent shade for both bees and operator, there being no vines in the way of the bees flying in and out. In the center the side boards are left out between two posts, so that we can have a cross road from one arbor to the other.

The hive-stands are made from fence-boards 8 feet long, three hives to the stand. It will hold 216 colonies, but we never keep that many at home. The house seen at the other end of the arbor is the honey-house.

The alighting-boards are made from lath and shingles, which are just the right length to reach from the entrance to the ground with good slope.

The two persons seen in the picture are my wife and myself. The backs of the hives all face in where my wife stands, thus making a very pleasant place to work with bees.

Bee-keepers often say, while visiting me, "What is the reason I don't get stung here the same as I do at home? Is it because the bees are gentler, or is it because we are under the grape-vines out of their way?"

This apiary is run for comb honey. We run our out-apiary for extracted honey.

A. COPPIN.

NOMINATIONS FOR GENERAL MANAGER.—We have received the following from Herman F. Moore, which needs no further introduction:

To the Membership of the National Bee-Keepers' Association:

The undersigned views with alarm the unkindly spirit that seems to have animated some of the officers and members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. The results of the discussion about the General Managership, if continued in the present spirit, may be serious, or even fatal, to our beloved Association.

Since my nominee for this position, Mr. York, has been elected to the Secretaryship, I, as a plain member, and in the interest of harmony, hereby appeal to the membership to decide this question; not by personal feeling or animosity, but according to the will of the majority, and the lasting welfare of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

I hereby nominate the following for the office of General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, to be voted for at the next election, arranging them in alphabetical order:

EMERSON T. ABBOTT, of Missouri. NEWELL E. FRANCE, of Wisconsin.
CAMILLE P. DADANT, of Illinois. R. L. TAYLOR, of Michigan.

Very respectfully yours,
HERMAN F. MOORE, of Illinois.

There remains less than two months yet until the annual election to be held by the National Association, at which time three Directors and a General Manager are to be elected. The business ability of the four candidates for General Manager, presented by Mr. Moore, can not be questioned. Any one of them should be able to handle the affairs of the Association as General Manager in an acceptable manner to the membership. We suppose other candidates will be nominated also. Then when the time comes to vote, those who are entitled to cast their ballots will do so, and the one receiving the highest number of votes will be the General Manager for 1903. Whoever is the successful candidate will suit us. We will not champion any one in particular in the American Bee Journal, as we believe in a fair deal, and that the voting membership know well enough for whom they want to cast their votes.

But please don't vote for the editor of the American Bee Journal, as he is not a candidate for any office in the National Association. When he accepted the office of Secretary, at the Denver convention, that ended his candidacy for the General Managership. He does not believe in one person holding two offices in the Association when there are so many excellent men in the ranks who should have a chance to show their ability and fitness for positions of responsibility and trust.

The Denver Convention.

Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Denver, Colo., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

(Continued from page 631.)

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

At 9:35 a.m., Pres. Hutchinson called the convention to order, and delivered the President's annual address on

The Future of Bee-Keeping.

FELLOW BEE-KEEPERS:—Has there ever crossed your mind the thought that modern bee-culture has advanced by distinct stages? When Father Langstroth's invention laid bare the secrets of the hive, allowing man to turn one more page in the book of Nature, then began what might be called the mechanical stage. In this were brought forth hives, smokers, sections, comb foundation, and the honey-extractor. Minor mechanical improvements, like the bee-escape, the queen and drone trap, the solar wax-extractor, the wax-press, perhaps an uncapping machine, may be occasionally added to our list of implements, but the fundamental, mechanical improvements were made long years ago.

Next came the methodical stage, when, with the aid of mechanical inventions, were developed methods and systems of management. Bee-keepers learned to control increase, to rear, ship and introduce queens, to secure the largest amount of the best honey in the most marketable shape—learned the numerous operations that come under the head of manipulation. Some of our present methods will certainly be improved upon, but it is doubtful if future bee-keepers will secure their crops with much less labor than we now bestow upon ours. Our hives, implements and methods leave little room for improvement.

In another respect bee-keeping is not now what it was years ago. The invention of improved hives and implements, allowing the adoption of more profitable methods, but calling for greater skill, has gradually led bee-keeping from mixed husbandry to that of specialty. Of course, there are, and probably always will be, people whose tastes impel them to keep a few bees, but the great mass of people have found it more profitable to buy their honey, the same as they have learned that it does not pay them to make their own cheese.

Bee-keeping has become a distinct branch of agriculture, and is largely in the hands of specialists. These specialists have implements and methods that answer well their purpose, and the natural question is, "What next?" What will be the next stage? What will be the future of bee-keeping?

The answer is not far to seek. The history of kindred industries will be the history of bee-keeping. First came

discovery, invention and development; next came specialty, and now comes ORGANIZATION and CO-OPERATION.

Most emphatically is this an age of organization. An industry without organization is practically helpless—at the mercy of all other organizations. Organization saved the citrus fruit industry of California. But we need not go that far for an illustration. Right here, in this good State of Colorado, with its fields watered from the eternal hills, and robed in the royal purple of alfalfa, bee-keeping would have lan-



W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

guished, and been robbed of its commercial charm, had not organization come to the rescue.

Organization has already done much for bee-keeping. It has fostered a fraternal spirit, helped to scatter apicultural wisdom from ocean to ocean, protected its members from unjust persecution, and secured favorable legislation. But the dear old Association, of which we are all so proud, is even now but the nucleus of what it is destined eventually to become.

Perhaps the next great work of this organization will be the timely gathering of statistics regarding the prospective harvest, and the reporting of the supply and demand in different localities, thus preventing glutted markets and unprofitable sales. From this the good work will go on until, if the Association does not actually control the bulk of the sales, it will be a potent factor in the regulation of prices.

Honey may never be higher in price

than it is now, but it will be produced at less cost. The continued development of specialty and of organization will lessen the cost of production. The number of bees will be increased, but not the number of bee-keepers. They will "keep more bees." Few bee-keepers will be content with simply the home apiary. There will be an out-apiary for each day in the week. With this style of bee-keeping organization will be an easy matter.

Commercial bee-keeping of the future will be in the hands of specialists. In the hands of men who have carefully selected and thoroughly understand their respective localities. Of men who keep enough bees to employ fully their hands, their brains, and their capital. And among these men there will be complete organization and co-operation.

As a foundation for the more perfect organization of the future, let us cherish and foster the dear old Association of which we are now members. Let us pay our dues promptly. Let us encourage others to join. Let us lay aside self and selfishness. And of the talents that we possess let us give that which will the most quickly and surely help to build up, to strengthen, and to broaden its scope. Let us rest not until every bee-keeper, from ocean to ocean, has rallied under its banner, and all can co-operate as the members of one great family.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Pres. Hutchinson—I don't know as it is customary to discuss the President's address, but I would like to hear it discussed. I think it is a subject worthy of discussion.

R. C. Aikin—I think I shall not say very much relative to this subject, except on one particular phase of it—organization. I believe that there are many bee-keepers, both East and West, because of some things I have said in print, and because of my remarks in convention and in private conversation, have their eye upon me to learn something about organization, and I look upon this subject as one of no mean importance. Every one of you who are to-day reading the papers and observing the trend of business affairs, understand that organization and co-operation to an extensive degree are being practiced; the great railroad concerns, the manufacturing concerns, and many others, have taken an interest in one another, and in relation to one another are uniting under what is known as trusts or combines. The foundation or idea in all these is the correct, is the proper thing. Two large manufacturing concerns will go together because the two concerns united under one management can be handled more cheaply and more successfully than as two organizations. So it is we are combining and co-operating, and with bee-keepers it is the same thing. And let me give another thought here: All mankind are dependent more or less upon one another; and in these days the disposition is for me to produce one thing, and a neighbor to produce another thing, and so on all along the line, each having his special line of production, becoming an expert in that one thing; and as specialties increase we become more and more dependent. That is the way it is that

the large corporation, or trust, or combination, gets it within their power to oppress those who are not organized. Colorado bee-keepers will recall how, from year to year, I have urged and pressed for organization, not as a monopoly, but as a means of protection, and to facilitate our business; and I am tempted from day to day, and in my private conversation, to recall and point out the work of the fruit organization in Southern California. I know very little about it only by the published reports, principally those given by Prof. A. J. Cook, which you all know has brought about a distribution of the product, putting it in the markets where it is most needed; in short, an intelligent distribution of the product. Now we want to follow those lines; we want to co-operate; we want to produce as specialists, each one of us filling our place in the grand machinery of the whole. Last night some of the speakers referred to the magnificent distances of Colorado, and the one thing, gentlemen, those magnificent distances necessitate is co-operation and united work and effort. We can not, as small producers, ship our product to the market that needs it in less than car-load lots to the same advantage that the extensive shipper can do, and we need an intelligent distribution of our product, which can only be accomplished by one of two ways, either by government management, they doing this business for us, or by co-operation amongst ourselves directly. I am in hopes that this spirit of organization, co-operation and combination that is now taking possession of the business world will eventually reach where I think it ought to reach—the point where the Government will take control of it, and man-

age it to the interest of all the people, and not to the few who are in the combine. This may perhaps be combatted by some, but the student of business relations and conditions will be forced, sooner or later, to come to this conclusion, that somehow these affairs in this vast country must come under some grand, general agency and be manipulated in that way; and this thought has been enforced upon me more and more of late, and I recall one of the last public speeches, I believe it was made by our lamented President McKinley, in which he said that nations are coming so closely together in these days that old methods are practically out of date. A few years ago it was one nation against another; there was no brotherly feeling, there was no co-operation; but to-day trade relations are such that what destroys or kills one nation is bound to affect every other nation, and trade with it. Now, the principle applies everywhere, and these influences are becoming so general, and so far-reaching, that to-day there must be co-operation not only of the individuals in a community, not only among the people of the State, but State with State, and nation with nation. And when we will so co-operate there will be such a demand for every product as we little dream of. I have contended for years that if there were ten times the honey produced that we now have there would be a better market than there is to-day. Go with me into Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska—countries where corn and hogs and cattle are the principal products—and there the buyer will come right to your door and buy your hogs and your corn; or, if you choose to load some of them on the wagon and go to town, you will find a market

for every day in the week; you can dispose of them any time you haul them to market. How is it with our honey product? You all know that you have to get out on the market; there is no real, established market for honey. I think a few of us have pretty nearly established a market in our communities, but I am speaking in a general sense. Now, our President has outlined for us some of these thoughts, that we are going to keep more bees; we are going to produce more honey; we are going to organize and co-operate; and the community that produces any one line of produce is the community that has a market for that product. That is true of any line, it doesn't make any difference what it is; but the community that has just a little bit of any one thing is the community that has no real, settled market for that product. So we are going to keep more bees, and keep them more in a co-operative way. I would produce extracted honey; another will produce comb honey; and we will follow the thought of specialism more and more as the years go by, and as we follow specialism we are becoming more and more dependent, and as we become more and more dependent upon one another we are compelled to organize and co-operate. I am heartily in sympathy with almost if not every thought that has been put before you in the address of our President.

It was moved by Mr. York, and seconded by Mr. F. H. C. Krueger, that 3 o'clock this afternoon be fixed for the election of the officers, and that it be made a special order of business for that hour. Carried.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles.

Uniting Colonies of Bees in the Fall.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

QUESTION.—Two or three of us who take the American Bee Journal, have some colonies we wish to unite this fall, and we wish you would tell us in that paper one or two of plans for doing this. One of our number says you have written on this subject before, but we cannot find it now. Please give us an article on the subject, and, even if you have written on the subject before, there are many younger readers of the Bee Journal who will be benefited by the same, even if the older ones care not for it.

ANSWER.—In all localities where there is a promise of fall flowers yielding honey, it is generally better to wait till this yield is past about uniting, for the two colonies, separate, will generally rear more brood at this time of the year, and often store more honey, than would be the case were they doubled during the flow, or just before it began. But where there is no prospect of any such yield, as is the case with many localities with which I am acquainted, then the sooner the bees are attended to the better. If your colonies are strong in bees, the question might arise whether it would not pay to buy sugar and feed them, did they not have stores enough, so as to have a greater number in the spring; but where colonies are both light in bees and in stores there is only one correct solution of the problem, which is to unite the bees till all colonies are strong, and then if stores are still lacking they may be fed.

I have two plans for uniting, which I have picked out as

the best from the scores of plans which I have tried, the first of which I use on colonies that are quite fair colonies as to bees, so that only two are to be put together, and the second on those which are a little more than nuclei, or where two, three, four, or five, may be united profitably down to one.

Having decided to unite colonies like those first spoken of, I hunt out the poorest queen, if there is any choice, and kill her, when I leave the colonies as they are for from three to eight days, according to the weather and the pressure of business.

When I am ready I take the now queenless colony to the colony having the queen, and select from each five the frames having the most honey in them, to the number I wish to winter them on, and set them in the hive which has not been moved, alternating them as far as possible so that the bees may be mixed up as much as possible. In moving the colony of queenless bees they are first thoroughly smoked at the entrance, pounding on the top of the hive as smoking, so as to arouse them thoroughly, when they are placed on a wheelbarrow in no gentle manner, and wheeled rapidly to the hive where they are to be united, confining the bees to their hive after smoking, and doing the whole on some dark, cloudy day, or near sunset, when the bees are not flying, as bees are less disposed to take wing at such times, and return to their old location when uniting.

Having the hive filled with combs containing the most honey, I next shake the bees (which are on the remaining combs) off at the entrance, taking one frame from one colony, and the next from the other, and so on, so as to mix all bees up as much as possible. When all are off the combs see that all the bees run inside of the hive, when the work of uniting is done.

Now remove anything and everything which may be left at the old stand where the queenless colony was, so that there will be nothing to look homelike to any bee which may chance to fly back there on the first flight afterward, and no loss will occur from bees returning.

The making of the colony queenless, which is to be removed when uniting, has much to do with the bees not returning, for bees having a queen, and especially queenless bees which have found a queen, are far more likely to adhere to the location of the colony having the queen than otherwise.

The other plan that I use with smaller colonies, requires the taking away of all queens but the one where the united colony is to remain, and this is done, as I said before, that the bees may the better adhere to the place where the united colony stands. In taking away these queens, I take all the combs from the hives but two or three having the most honey in them, the uniting of these colonies being left till the brood has all emerged from their cells. In leaving these two or three combs of honey they are spread about an inch apart, setting them out two or three inches from the side of the hive, so that the bees may all be clustered on these combs, instead of hanging to the sides or any part of the hive.

The hive which is to receive the bees and the combs, and the one having the queen, is also to be prepared beforehand, by taking away all the combs but two or three, the same as with the others, only these are left bee-space apart and close to one side of the hive.

Having all thus fixed, I wait as before for the colonies having their queens taken away to realize their queenlessness, and till a day occurs when it is so cool that the bees cluster together for warmth between the spread-apart combs, something as they do in winter. When the right day occurs, or on some cold, frosty morning, I light the smoker and put on a veil, for when using this plan we cannot use the hands should a stinging bee suddenly come for the eyes.

Being thus prepared, I go to the hive having the queen, and uncover it, giving the bees a little smoke to keep them quiet; and leaving the hive open, so that I can set other frames right in without hindrance, I go to one of those from which I took the queen, blowing plenty of smoke in at the entrance while I uncover the hive, when more smoke is blown over and around the frames, doing all as quickly as possible before the bees become aroused much. Quickly setting down the smoker, I place the two front fingers between the first two frames near their ends, then the large fingers between the second and last frames, while the third and little fingers are placed beyond the third frames, when by closing up the thumbs and all of the fingers, the frames with the bees all clustered on them are lifted out of the hive in a body and carried to the open hive, where they are to stay, and put in it all together in a body, as they were taken from their old home, pushing all up close to the frames of bees that are in this hive.

I now go back and get the smoker, and blow enough smoke on the bees to keep them down, while I arrange the frames as I wish them, when I go to another hive and get another lot in the same way, until two, three or four of the little queenless colonies are all put into this hive having the queen.

If the day is right, and I have worked as I should, I will have done this with scarcely a bee taking wing, which means the loss of none. Should any of these little colonies be so strong that a few of the bees are clustered on the side of the hive, this hive can be taken immediately to the united colony, holding it above it, when with a little smoke used on the colony below to keep them down, these can be brushed down on the frames of the united colony. Having all in and the hive closed, clear away all that looks like home from the vacated stands, as in the first plan, and the work is done.

Both plans are very simple, and accomplish just what is desired, the latter being a little easier where the colonies are small enough so that the bees can all cluster on three combs well spread apart.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Condensed Method of Classifying Knowledge.

BY C. P. DADANT.

A very interesting and to me very novel suggestion on bee-subjects, is the arrangement of all bee-journal articles under a classification represented by number, to enable any one rapidly and easily to find all that has been written on any one subject. This comes to me from the Editor of L'Apicoltore, of Milan, Italy, Mr. A. DeRauschenfels, in the shape of a pamphlet, printed in Italy, in very good English. The suggestion is based upon Melvil Dewey's bibliographic system, employing the ten figures of arithmetic

for different subjects, and subdividing the subjects *ad infinitum*, by the decimal addition of numbers.

It appears that this idea of the American originator, Melvil Dewey, has been adopted by the Brussels International Bibliographical Institute, and that this Institute has appointed Mr. Vermorel—known the world over by his inventions for automatic spraying for the destruction of fungi and insects, a very able and scientific agriculturist and inventor—to prepare tables on agricultural sciences according to the above-mentioned system. This work was completed and published in 1900, under the title of "Manuel du repertoire bibliographique des sciences agricoles, etabli d'apres la classification decimale."

By Dewey's system the entire human knowledge is divided into ten groups, each represented by one of the ten figures. No. 6 is taken to represent the useful arts. By adding one of the ten figures to this number 6, he again subdivides the arts into ten subjects, as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 60 Generalities. | 65 Commerce. |
| 61 Medicine. | 66 Chemical Industries. |
| 62 Engineering. | 67 Manufactures. |
| 63 Agriculture. | 68 Mechanical Industries. |
| 64 Domestic Economy | 69 Buildings. |

Taking the word "Agriculture, 63," this is again subdivided into 10 additional figures, and 638 is meant to represent the subjects of apiculture and sericulture. The little pamphlet then takes up this subject of bees, and preposes to re-subdivide all questions pertaining to bee-culture in the same manner. It would be too long to go into details, and the reader can understand the system by what I have already outlined.

The principal advantage of such a system would be the ability to classify almost any subject by a few figures, and this of course would enable the student to find promptly the subjects he might seek, referring to classified tables.

I don't know how this system will strike the readers of the American Bee Journal. It certainly has some very good points, but it makes one dream of the possibilities of the future. It has also a funny side. Just think of the possibility of some day classifying all countries, States, counties, cities, and individuals, by a decimal number!

Hancock Co., Ill.



No. 10.—Bee-Keeping for Women.

Cleaning Sections for Market—How to Do It.

BY EMMA M. WILSON.

Of all the bee-work that has to be done during the entire year, I don't think of anything just now that I dislike to do as much, as getting the honey scraped and ready for market, and it is doubtful if there is any work I feel as much like shirking.

It is a hard, dirty, disagreeable job, for all the honey looks so dainty and pretty when the work is done, and I often wonder, as I stand and look at the finished product, if the people that eat it ever dream of the number of times it has to be handled over and over, and the amount of hard work connected with it before it reaches them in all its beauty.

It is for the bee-keeper's own interest to put his honey on the market in as dainty a condition as possible, for its attractiveness will have much to do with making a good sale.

Really good honey, if put up in a slovenly manner, will go begging for a market.

It is not an easy matter to remove all propolis and stain from the sections, especially if the weather is warm, and for that reason it is better to put off getting honey ready for market until the weather begins to get a little cool, if your market will allow of it; but in some cases it might be a loss to do so, for it might be to your advantage to have your honey on the market at an earlier date.

If the work must be done early in the season, do it early in the morning when it is coolest. It will make it easier, as the propolis is brittle and breaks off easily when cool, and is very sticky and hard to remove when warm.

Formerly I used only a case-knife in scraping honey. I had a board just large enough to hold comfortably on my lap, and a little block to set the section on while scraping. I considered 1,200 sections a pretty good day's work.

In the last few years I think we have improved a good deal in our methods of scraping honey. We have not only

simplified and made it a good deal easier to get our honey ready for market, but we have made it possible to have it look a good deal better when done, which is always a satisfaction.

We use the T super, and in emptying use a push-board which forces the sections out in a solid block, leaving them lying on a board bottom up when the super is removed.

We then remove the T tins and slip over the sections a frame very much like a super, only it is shallow to allow the sections to come about an inch above the frame. It is long enough and wide enough to slip over the sections easily. Then it is thoroughly wedged at one side and one end until everything is tight as a drum.

Now with a case-knife, which is kept very sharp, we can quickly and easily, if the weather is cool, remove all propolis from the bottom of the sections of the whole super at one time. It does not take very much more time to scrape the bottom of the whole super than it would to scrape one or two sections. Next, with a small piece of sandpaper we sandpaper the bottom of the sections. This removes all stains from the wood and also obliterates all marks that the knife may have left in scraping, leaving a smooth, pretty surface.

We now pull out the wedges (but not the follower), put a board over the sections, put one hand under the board on which the sections are standing, and the other hand on the board over the sections, and reverse the whole business, leaving the tops of the sections up, wedge them up tight again, and treat the tops the same way we did the bottoms. If there is any difference we are a little more careful in sandpapering the tops, as they show the most.

Now all that is left is the sides and edges of the sections to be done separately. Instead of the board on my lap I use a little table to scrape on, just high enough and wide enough to slip over my lap. It is strong and solid—an ideal little table to work on for many things besides scraping honey. McHenry Co., Ill.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

INVENTIONS AND INVENTIONS.

That is a good idea expressed editorially on page 579. Some inventions do good. Some inventions do no good, but only give an advantage to the person using them first. I suppose we have no right to forbid the latter class of devices, but we can look a little cross at them. Don't ask us to look pleasant when we are compelled to extra expenses just for nothing at all. Then there is another class of devices and plans which do harm, really, but do it to the benefit of somebody's pocket-book. I think we ought to look ferocious in concert at these.

THE BEE-LOUSE AND THE QUEEN.

So the fat bee-louse which sometimes inhabits the queen, is still regarded as in the land of the may-be-so-and-may-be-not, as to how he gets his dinner. Running down to the queen's mouth, and sharing her victuals, doesn't sound very reasonable; but may be it's all right—for the louse—and the scientist. Though we set a very "big bug" to observing a little bug, observing Sir Louse for a dozen hours without subjecting the queen to unnatural conditions must be in the nature of a puzzle. Page 579.

HALF-DEPTH FRAMES AND COMB HONEY.

A Texas plan on page 582 is not very familiar elsewhere, I think. (Some half-depth frames first filled to extract and then sections put on.) For a location with a light harvest of inferior honey just before the main harvest of white honey, the method would seem to offer special advantages. On general principles, I don't admire half frames and whole frames in the same hive; but I can see a chance for certain advantages. Getting the queen at work above early, and having the honey itself drive her down, looks like a taking scheme. Good plan if it works. It doesn't appear that any unsealed brood is to be put into the extractor. No kindly word from me for that abomination. In my field I wouldn't want to spare honey to fill a set of

half frames before the sections; but in different and just-right conditions it will do, I guess. In so far as one may wish to run for bulk honey, half-depth frames are presumably just the thing.

THE MOUTH AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

I see that on page 582, man's mouth has a puff as a valuable advertising medium. According to Solomon, as reported in one place, it consumes all the results of labor. If so, it looks as if it ought to turn to and help make a living. Still, there is a place where it says: "In many words there wanteth not sin. And many a good man will earnestly say, my wife and my mouth shall not blow trumpets."

CHARACTERISTICS OF NUCLEI.

It's the right way to do things to have some actual experiments when critics challenge our statements. This is anent Miller and Doolittle, on page 583. I suppose many of us often speak from general impressions, gathered during long years of continual work with bees. I guess that's all right; yet at times it may lead us to say things that will turn up at odds with the first experiment. If, in the style of the landscape-insulting advertisers, the words, "Sometimes and sometimes" could be painted on a big barn so we would have to look at every day, it would do us good. We all know 'em; but somehow they don't even yet ring in our ears loud enough or often enough. It's easy for me to believe that a good lot of bees will often all desert, as Mr. Doolittle says. 'Pears like, in times gone by, I've had 'em do it. And, of course, we believe, also, that Dr. Miller's nuclei survived not only the desertions but an attack of robbers, also. But say, wouldn't an attack of robbers, if made just at the right time, and with sufficient strength and suddenness, stop the desertions, and turn every bee's mind toward defense? And my impression is that after we get above say two quarts, perhaps less, the more bees we put in, the less our prospects of success. The excitement is bigger, and the young bees which do not know the way home have the more guides, and to the ones that can't fly at all the skeddaddle looks more fearful. I'm not a queen-breeder, and for many years one great object before me has been to keep from having too many colonies; so, naturally, I haven't much recent experience with nuclei; but my impression is that my bees are somewhere between Dr. Miller's and Mr. Doolittle's in their inclinations when set alone.

QUEENS—DEAD BEES.

And Mr. F. Greiner, who does not deal in queens, has found most of his purchased queens to be good ones. Stick a pin there—just as good a pin as the one we stuck where somebody realized a shocking proportion of worthless queens. As to whether bees die around the hives or at a distance, we must look at our "Sometimes" barn again. Usually the ground around my hives is pretty clear of dead bees; but sometimes there are lots of them. These occasions when lots of dead bees scatter near by I am inclined to lay to a sort of poisoning—bees working on a nectar which is slightly poisonous—buckwheat, for instance. And cool weather at the time will very greatly increase the evil, I believe.

I can back Mr. Greiner that my bees do not leave two frames on each side unoccupied with brood. I run seven frames; and June 1 finds brood in all of them, as a general rule.

And so, in Mr. Greiner's yards, queens reared in ways said to be improper ways live nearly as long as the others. Can swallow the assertion without even a wry face. p. 583.

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get them subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Granulation of Syrup—Miller Feeder.

1. In feeding sugar syrup to bees it granulates in the cells of one of the combs. Is this harmful? If so, can it be prevented?

2. Do you find the Miller feeder the most convenient thing for feeding small quantities of sugar syrup to nuclei, or to stimulate brood-rearing in a colony? If not, what do you find more convenient?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—Granulating is bad, because the bees cannot utilize the granules, and it is about the same as wasting so much sugar. Acid in the syrup will prevent granulation—an even teaspoonful of tartaric acid for every 20 pounds of sugar, stirred into the syrup about the time the sugar is dissolved. The tartaric acid is first dissolved in a little water. Another year, however, feed early enough so that no acid will be needed. If you feed early and give as much water as sugar, the bees will furnish their own acid (formic) better than you can do it for them. To be sure, you can have it thin when you feed late, but in that case there is danger that the bees will not have time to evaporate it.

2. For feeding a small quantity each day, I know nothing more convenient. In that case put in sugar enough for a number of days, and then all you have to do is to put in a little water each day. It is less trouble to put in water than syrup.

Queen-Rearing—Propolis In Wax.

I have concluded to try rearing a few queens, so I commenced studying my text-book on the subject, but as usual I run on a snag about every paragraph.

1. In the first method I find "a cell-building colony to be preferred above all others... is one having a queen which it is trying to supersede... one or more will be found in a large apiary." Please let me know how the "find" is made.

2. In the next method I am directed to "select... a frame of eggs almost ready to hatch." How can you tell when a bee-egg is "almost ready to hatch?"

3. Some days ago I removed the queen from a colony and pinned two sealed queen-cells from another colony to one of the combs. Two days later I found the cells torn open and the queens destroyed. I also found 3 new queen-cells started. I opened them, removed the embryo queens, and placed in the jelly at bottom some of the smallest larvae I could find from an Italian colony; but the bees destroyed them also. What was the trouble?

4. How are queens reared now fertilized? I have not seen a drone about my apiary for two months.

5. When a queen is superseded, does the dowager resign peaceably, or does the princess have to fight for her throne? If the abdication is voluntary, what becomes of the old queen? Does she just go off and die?

6. Can you tell if wax is adulterated with propolis, or does it matter?

MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWERS.—1. If you look in a hive and find queen-cells started, only one, two, or three in number, and especially at a time when bees are not inclined to swarming, you may consider such a colony as trying to supersede its queen. You will generally find superseding colonies among those with queens quite old.

2. I don't know. But if you find a considerable number of eggs in a comb, and very small larvae also, you are pretty safe in concluding that there are in the comb eggs nearly ready to hatch. According to some authorities, I believe, eggs that are lying flat on the bottom of the cells are those ready to hatch, while eggs just laid stand on one end.

3. I infer from what you say that you gave the cells at the time of removing the queen. In such a case the bees may be relied on to destroy the cells, for they are not yet aware of their queenlessness. Either wait till the bees are

fully conscious of their queenlessness, or else put the cells in a cell-protector of some kind.

You say you opened the cells and removed the embryo queens, from which I infer the cells were sealed. In that case the jelly present would be utterly inappropriate for a young larva, if indeed it would suit any larva, and the bees would be sure to cast out the larva of your placing.

4. There can be no fertilization without drones; but I venture to guess that plenty of drones have been in your apiary within the past two months, even if you have not seen them.

5. It is not so very uncommon a thing to find the old queen still in the hive after the young queen is present, sometimes both laying eggs at the same time, so the abdication seems to be peaceable. Just where the queen goes to "shuffle off this mortal coil," I don't know.

6. I think propolis would show in wax by its color. If melted, the propolis would separate from the wax on cooling, and settle to the bottom.

Moving Bees to Cuba.

Bees have done only middling well this year, it has been so wet, and not very warm except at times; about 2 weeks ago we had a few warm nights.

I have about 60 pounds of honey not capped over yet, and the bees are working on goldenrod and sweet clover. The mice got in and destroyed 3 nice colonies last winter. I just had a new queen and placed in one of the colonies and they had built up nicely; that left me with only one colony. I had 2 swarms, the last one in July. The June swarm has done as well as the old colony. I may get a few sections off the last one; I have had 90 off so far from the other two. The fact is, I have been kept so busy this summer I do not get time to see them more than once a week.

I have a notion to go down to Cuba this fall. I have a tract of land at LaGloria, and I want to go down and see it. From all accounts it is a fine country, a good place for bees, and I thought I would take along the few colonies I have, and get started. How would you advise taking them, in a full hive, or only a frame or two of brood with the bees on? Sometimes I think I would divide the brood-frames, and put new queens on them so as to double them up. How would that work?

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—I'm not sure about it, but incline to the opinion that it will be as well to take them in full colonies, making sure there shall be no lack of ventilation, and then do the dividing and giving fresh queens after you get the bees through.

Questions on Wintering Bees Outdoors.

The time of honey-gathering is nearly at a close, for this year, and the time for preparing our bees for winter is near at hand. The one subject of most practical interest is how to prepare our bees for winter, as we in this country winter out-of-doors; so my questions will be along this line, as there are various ways of preparing for winter. There are some principles involved which I would like to understand. One is this: Will bees go better up or down for their stores in winter?

For wintering in single brood-chamber hives:

Plan No. 1.—Leave the hive on the summer bottom-board; place over the frames thin domestic or burlap; put on an empty super filled with chaff or cut straw; place sticks or cobs under the cloth on the frames to give the bees passage over the frames.

Plan No. 2.—Like the above, with the addition of a T super, empty of course, under the hives, the bottom-board giving space for bees to cluster under their stores.

Plan No. 3.—Giving space of 1½ or 2 inches above the brood-frames; hive on the summer bottom-board 3 inches deep, well packed above. Will they get their stores from below all right?

1. Would it not be an improvement, on all three ways, to put dummies in place of outside frames, and let them extend to the bottom-board, virtually making a double-walled hive, letting them extend up in No. 3 to make the desired space above?

2. Would a super-board be better on top, over the brood-frames, than the cloth? It would give ¼ inch space over the frames; and place the super and packing on it.

3. Should all the honey be in the top brood-chamber, or in both alike?

4. Is there need of any device over the frames of double brood-chamber?

5. Is there need of any packing above a double brood-chamber?

6. Would it do to sow sweet clover, say in October, harrowing it, to be ready to grow in the spring?

7. What is the best way to keep a few extra queens over winter?

8. Please tell me what you think is wrong in any of these plans, and what you think is the best way to prepare bees for wintering out-of-doors.

9. I sowed some red clover last spring; it grew well, but did not bloom well. Will it live over winter, and bloom in the spring?

10. What time in the season does phacelia bloom? and how long does it continue in bloom? MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. I am not sure that I understand your third plan. Bees left to themselves store their honey so that they must work upward or backward to reach it, although they will manage to get it from any direction. If you mean there is an air-space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches above the brood-frames, that would not hinder the bees from getting the honey, as they would probably cluster upon the combs rather than in the air-space, but it is doubtful that there would be any advantage in such space above the frames.

I don't know whether the dummies would be an improvement. The best way to decide the question would be to make the trial on a small scale.

2. Opinions are divided. Some prefer the board with the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space over top-bars, while others prefer the cloth.

3. Better have honey in both, the upper one having the most.

4. No.

5. The matter of packing should probably be the same with a double brood-chamber as with a single brood-chamber under the same circumstances.

6. It would probably do well, especially if the ground be made hard by rolling or by tramping of stock.

7. In nuclei, two or more nuclei being kept in one hive separated by partitions.

9. It may live over, and if it does it will bloom; but it may winterkill.

10. I have had no experience with phacelia. It is most praised as a honey-plant and also as a forage plant across the sea, and is said to have been obtained from California. Can any of our brethren from the Golden State inform us about it.

Swarming of Young Queens Reared in the Hive.

In your answer to my question, on page 538, you request me to let you know if I have had any swarms issue in such cases, as late as June. In reply I will say that I had a fine colony of Italians from which I desired to breed. They swarmed June 9, 1902 (and the swarm gave me 100 finished sections this year). I had other colonies which swarmed a few days before, and some a few days after. In order to furnish all colonies with a queen of this particular breed, I cut out all cells from the others and introduced cells from this choice queen. I had five hatch, mate and swarm the past season, under the above circumstances. One queen was not 6 weeks old when she and her colony swarmed out. NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—This seems a plain violation of the rule, and there seems nothing left but to say that, at least in some cases, a swarm may issue with a young queen reared in the hive the current season. Thanks for the information, even if the fact is one to be regretted.

Forming Nuclei.

I notice what you say on page 583, in answering Mr. Doolittle in regard to forming nuclei, the bees leaving the hive and returning home. Now, my experience is exactly the same as yours. I, for some cause, am not troubled very much with swarming, only last July I had the most I ever had, but I killed what queens I could get my hands on in returning prime swarms (which was about half). I could expect when the young queens hatched out to have what you may call after-swarms. The reason for putting back the prime swarms this year was because it was too cold and wet in June for the bees to do anything; and July 1st came in bright, and the weather was lovely from that on, and

what honey I would get I knew must be secured in the next 10 days. So I returned all prime swarms. The plan worked to perfection; quite a number of the colonies that I returned, and having failed to get the queen, did not bother about swarming again, but went to work with a will. The plan will be tried further next season.

Now, as I said, I am, as a general thing, not getting the increase desired, without making nucleus colonies in some manner; and as I usually run one-third of my bees for extracted honey, after the last extracting, which is not done very close, I go to all the extracting supers, and in those that have no sealed brood I insert a frame, then in a few hours after the bees have found it above, I break the super off (which is always a hive-body the same as the brood-chamber below), and carry it to a new location, closing the entrance until after dark. When it is opened, and in the morning of the next day, I can notice no bees leaving for home, and am not troubled in the least by having the colony dwindle.

I made several 2-frame nuclei last month, and few bees, if any, returned. I usually make them in the afternoon, close the entrance until dark, then open, and all is well with them. OHIO.

ANSWER.—Your practice is a little different from the usual way of taking bees and brood from a hive containing a normal queen. If you take out of such a hive, directly out of the brood-chamber, two or three frames of brood with adhering bees, and put them in an empty hive on a new stand, I feel pretty sure you will find a goodly number will return to the old stand. But your plan is to put brood over a colony and let the bees collect on it. Why such bees should stay any better on a new stand I do not know, but in a number of instances I have found they did so, although I think I have never seen it mentioned in print before.

Heating Extracted Honey—Market for Combs—Drone-Trap.

1. Is it necessary to heat extracted honey from 150 to 170 degrees, for any other reason than to prevent granulation? Would it keep without fermenting or souring if put up in jars cold and sealed?

2. Is there a market for new combs in Langstroth frames? If so, what are they worth?

3. About the last of July, wishing to go away over Saturday and Sunday, I looked one colony through, Friday night, and cut out all queen-cells; on Monday morning when I looked through the hive, before six o'clock, I found they had swarmed and gone, after starting new cells, but not one was sealed, as I caged all and I knew when the first one was hatched. This same colony had cast one swarm May 24, and the second came out about 2 weeks later, and I returned it. Is this right, to occur so often?

4. If I use the Alley drone and queen trap to cage the queen when the swarm issues, is it not necessary to empty the trap of drones every night? If so, this trap would not be practical to use in an out-apiary, if not visited oftener than every 3 or 4 days, would it? I mean practical to use as a preventive from losing swarms. MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWERS.—1. Well-ripened honey ought not to ferment or sour if put up in jars cold and sealed, neither ought there to be any trouble if it is unsealed unless it be in a place that is damp or otherwise objectionable.

2. There is no regular market for them, but if you have any to dispose of you could probably find customers by applying to other bee-keepers near you, or by advertising in this journal. I don't know what the price ought to be, and I suppose it would vary greatly in different places, say from 15 to 25 cents each.

3. It is an unusual thing for bees to swarm before they have sealed queen-cells when they are left to themselves; but when they are baffled in their preparations by having queen-cells cut out, they are not so particular about their preparations, and may even swarm without any cells started at all.

4. The Alley drone-trap is successfully used without being seen more than once a week. The suppression of drone-comb within reasonable limits does not leave enough drones present to make much trouble.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

GENERAL ITEMS

Bees Did Fairly Well.

My bees have done fairly well, considering the wet summer we had. From some colonies I have taken 60 pounds, while others had no surplus, but all are well provided for winter supplies. There is no complaint in this vicinity of a short crop.

I can, and always do, sell my honey at home, and get 15 cents per pound. The honey is of good quality, and a light amber color. The bees are gathering honey from smartweed, which is very plentiful this year.

Many colonies of bees have starved to death. Early in the spring I lost one, before I noticed it. I would have lost more if I had not noticed it in time, but sugar syrup brought them through all right.

R. C. SUPPE.

Woodson Co., Kans., Sept. 29.

Bees Still Storing.

Our honey-flow has been very good the past 4 weeks. I have some colonies that will give 125 pounds of surplus honey which I did not expect. I started out with 20 colonies, spring count, but had the worst spring dwindling I ever saw or heard of. They got so weak that I had to double up, which left me 10 colonies, and I did not think that would amount to very much; but in July they commenced to pick up, and they did it fast, too—before I knew it they had the super full, when I put on 24 one-pound supers and they filled them in 5 days. So I had to repeat it. They are storing honey right along, and the prospects are good for more.

P. H. HARBECK.

Lasalle Co., Ill., Sept. 24.

Poorest Season in Years.

Our season for honey has been the poorest we have had for years. We will have perhaps a ton of fall honey (extracted) to sell; that is, after all colonies have a good supply for winter. I have 244 colonies.

O. H. TOWNSEND.

Allegan Co., Mich., Sept. 26.

Cleome, or Rocky Mountain Bee-Plant.

We have raised cleome (Rocky Mountain bee-plant) for chickens and bees for over 20 years, and we raise about two acres annually. It is equal to any grain crop for chickens, and the bees work on it from daylight until dark, when warm enough; from 10 until 3 o'clock, mostly for pollen. We do not value it for pollen (they can obtain pollen from corn and other plants more easily), but believe it to be the greatest of plants for honey. It blooms about the first of July, and blooms constantly for two months, keeping the bees breeding from basswood until heartsease. For beauty's sake nothing can excel this plant for a background cover to fence or hedge in garden work, for when in bloom it is a solid bank of pink, and grows from 4 to 6 feet high.

It is best raised in rows, the same as potatoes or corn, but will grow and take care of itself anywhere, even among the rank weeds. The seed should be sown by all means (so as to freeze it) in the fall, or on the late snows of winter. I have succeeded in sprouting it in the spring by soaking the seed for several days in water, changing the water every day.

It may be plowed under from 4 to 6 inches deep in the fall, and will force its way through, but I believe the plants are more vigorous if just sown on any loose spot and allowed to work their way under cover with the action of frosts and storms. It may be transplanted the same as cabbage, if taken up when small, though I have changed plants in my garden

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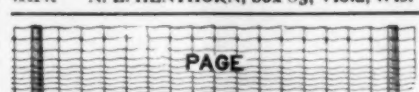
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when over a foot in height. I transplanted, this year, over 3,000 plants.

I have about 40 colonies of bees in Dadant hives, and double supered. They are now filling the second super and all have from 100 to 200 pounds of honey. I will have to extract a few frames from the body of the hive to give them room to rear bees for winter and spring. I just weighed the lightest of 11 Dadant frames of one hive, some weighing 10½ pounds. In this hive there is not enough brood to fill one frame, nor eggs to cover one's hand. The cold and windy weather has worn the bees down to at least half a colony; they cannot generate heat enough to build comb, and they simply fill every cell with honey. Four days ago I looked at a beautifully egged comb, and it is now beautifully filled with honey. I would rather have had the eggs left in the comb, and the honey in the field.

W. J. LONGSDON.

Ogle Co., Ill., Sept. 10.

[We have some of the cleome seed, and can furnish it by mail, postpaid, for 15 cents an ounce.—EDITOR.]

Practically No Honey.

We have no honey here this year for the first time in ten years. I have 150 colonies of bees, and will have only 500 pounds of comb honey.

I could not get along without the American Bee Journal. OLIVER CARON.

Red Lake Co., Minn., Sept. 27.

Good Prospects for 1903.

I have never seen the prospects so flattering for a great honey crop as they are now for 1903. The ground all over is covered with white clover—yards, lanes, fields, orchards, in fact all spaces not tilled, have a fine growth. It looks now as if the bee-keeper that is prepared, and has his dish right side up, will get some sweet next season.

I have 75 colonies in good shape, hoping to winter them so they will come out strong in the spring. W. D. SOPER.

Jackson Co., Mich., Oct. 1.

Eating Boiled Honey.

I can eat honey that has been heated to the boiling point. Now this may seem a small matter, but let me tell you, I once tried to overcome its bad effects by eating half a teaspoonful of honey at each meal for 30 days, and had 90 doses of colic. I accidentally found out that I can eat boiled honey, and eat as much as two large table-spoonfuls at a meal without a dose of colic thrown in; and as I have never seen boiled honey spoken of in this way I hope it may be a benefit to others. Rain and mud we have in plenty. I wish those people who are suffering with drouth in Texas had a part of it; I would be willing to give them two-thirds of it.

LEWIS LAMKIN.

Woodbury Co., Iowa, Sept. 24.

Suggested Cause of Bees Dying.

I have noticed the letter from J. Luther Bowers, page 518 and 519, giving an account of his bees dying, and suggesting that it is on account of buckeye bloom. I see that Prof. Cook rather holds that buckeye is not the fault, but says that spraying fruit earlier in the season might account for the mortality.

Now for my story: I had about 200 colonies in Placer Co., Calif., and during the time buckeye was in bloom a good many bees died in a good many colonies (not all), and seemed to depopulate them considerably for a time. The trouble seemed to subside after the buckeye ceased to bloom.

Being away at the time the bees commenced dying, the man I had in charge wrote me of the trouble, and said he thought the trouble was caused by ants troubling the brood, as the dead looked more like nearly matured brood. But as soon as I returned and looked over a few colonies I told him I did not think the ants were to blame. I could see a few bees crawling around which had the appearance of bee-paralysis. I thought that was more than

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White Clover	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.00
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

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likely the cause, but they were not much in evidence. Then this caused the said man to call to mind what had been told, by another party (who had tried to keep bees in this same locality), that his bees always died off considerably during buckeye blooming time.

It is a great peach-growing center, and as far as growing radishes and lettuce is concerned I don't think there is any to speak of; these crops have a large acreage in Mr. Bowers' locality. There is a great amount of spraying of fruit-bloom, but whether there is any poisonous substance used in the spray I cannot say; so, according to my story, buckeye would be to blame. But I will further say that I had moved about 30 colonies from my Placer County apiary, a little after the first of June, to a new location in Sutter County; this was before mortality commenced, and 2 or 3 colonies were depopulated in the same way in the new location. The new location has no buckeye bloom, and the bees may have been affected by one of the forms of paralysis.

I have just been told that arsenic is used in the spray used in the orchards, but no mortality during spraying. C. D. BROWN. Sutter Co., Calif.

Poorest Season Known.

We have had the poorest season here I have ever known. No honey has been taken this year. I have 33 colonies, and they have no honey. I have been feeding them for the past month. I hope to have a fall flow, which will supply them for winter. S. F. SAMPHSON. Greenbrier Co., W. Va., Sept. 19.

Thoroughwort or Boneset.

I enclose a specimen of a large weed which is now in bloom here (Sept. 15). It grows in neglected fields, and seems to be a great favorite with honey-bees. What is it?

EAST TENNESSEE.

[The specimen is a Thoroughwort or Boneset, although not the common boneset of our Northern States. It belongs to the great Composite family and will no doubt sustain the reputation already established by this family in sweet beedom.—C. L. WALTON.]

How to Treat Quiet Robbing.

In answer to "Minnesota," page 618, I will say that I had the same experience the past season. My bees swarmed, and the swarm commenced quietly to rob the old colony. My remedy is this: Sprinkle a little flour on the bees that are doing the robbing, in front of the stand robbed, so that you can locate the robbers. Then with any fine spray, spray the robber-bees by opening the hive and spraying the bees; also spray them at the entrance with diluted peppermint essence. The change in scent in the robbers will cause the colony to protect themselves. Also make the entrance quite small, and your trouble is done.

LEONIDAS CARSON.

Trumbull Co., Ohio., Sept. 26.

A Proposition on Queens.

I wish to reply to Mr. Henry Alley's article on page 533, in regard to the queens that he can rear in those little boxes. I have read all of Dr. Gallup's articles on queen-rearing, and all of Mr. Alley's and others, but this one caps the climax. Dr. Gallup has got it down as nearly right as any one, according to my notion.

I rear all my queens in swarming-thue; all the queens that do not come up to what I think they should, I kill and replace with good cells from my best colonies.

I work principally for honey, and got it. There was a queen-breeder that kept sending me his catalog, and I was a little "sore" on buying queens, so I wrote to him that I would give him \$5.00 if he would send me a queen whose bees would store more surplus honey than any one of my queens. He did not take me up.

I have bought queens from 6 different queen-breeders—the leading ones—and I have

not had one that would come up to those that I rear in swarming-time.

Now, Mr. Alley, I want to make a trade with you for 100 of your queens; I will give you \$400 more than you ask for them, if you will guarantee that your 100 queens will produce more honey, reared in those boxes, than my queens that I rear in swarming-time. I will furnish everything, and pay your man \$20 per month and board him. Ship your queens through the mail; I will furnish the hives to put them in; I to get all of the honey and the queens if you do not get the most honey. I will take care of them the first year; you can select your man. Now, I think this is the cheapest way to start an out-yard. I will pay for all the hives, foundation, paint and everything, except the queens. I will put out 100 colonies with queens reared in swarming-time, and you are to rear yours in those little boxes; I am to get the honey and queens if your man does not get the most honey.

I have about \$800 worth of honey from 120 colonies, spring count; 200 acres in cultivation, and 125 acres in corn under irrigation, and as fine as I wish. I have no queens for sale, nor anything else excepting honey and wax. I just want to start another out-yard, and I take this step as I think it will be a good investment. I don't want any one to write to me; if you do, you will lose your time and postage stamp.

EDWARD SCROGGIN.

Eddy Co., New Mexico, Aug. 28.

Sweet Clover—Wood Sage—Partridge Pea.

Enclosed find what is said to be sweet clover, but it is not according to Dr. Miller's description of sweet clover. Also No. 1 and No. 2; they are purple and pink, and commence to bloom about June 1. The purple one has not yielded any honey this season. It has been so wet that the tubes are much deeper than common. No. 3, the yellow sample, yields pollen and some honey, and commences blooming about July 15, and will continue a week or ten days longer. CHAS. M. DARROW.

Vernon Co., Mo., Sept. 15.

[The specimen you call sweet clover is surely the genuine article. I cannot account for the discrepancy between the Doctor's description and your flower. Consult "The Bee-Keeper's Guide," page 417. I have not been able to identify No. 1, as no flower was on the plant. You might send a sample to Prof. Cook. No. 1 is a Wood-Sage, which belongs to the mint family, and is a good honey-plant. No. 3 is the Partridge Pea, a really valuable bee-plant. In Prof. Cook's Manual, page 429, is a drawing of it.—C. L. WALTON.]

Introducing Queens—Determining Sex.

I wish to give my way of introducing queens. During the last days of June I received a California queen worth \$2.50, which I took from the shipping-cage and placed her in another cage, giving her some young bees about three days' old, from the colony to which I intended to introduce her. I corked up the cage and hung it in the hive for one hour, then pulled out the plug.

On July 1 I got another queen from Ohio—a \$4.00 one—and introduced her the same way.

On July 2 I received a \$5.00 queen from a New York breeder, and introduced her the same as the others.

About Aug. 15 I received a long-tongued queen from an Illinois dealer, and introduced her as follows:

I brought a comb into the house for the purpose of getting young bees to place in the cage with the queen. The bees on the comb began to cry for a queen, and I turned her loose among them. They met her in a friendly manner, shook hands, then treated her to California white honey and escorted her over the comb; crossed to the other side. Then I placed the comb back in the hive, queen next to the wall, with the division-board on the inside of the frame, and left a

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space of one frame; next day I shoved the other frames up, removed division-board, and the queen was all right. This beats keeping them confined in the little shipping-cage for a week.

My introduction of virgin queens is to pick them off of the comb as soon as hatched and let them run in at the entrance; or lift back the corner of the blanket and let them run down from the top. Very often a very young virgin will supersede an old queen, if given in this way, without destroying the old queen yourself.

WHAT DETERMINES SEX?

On page 502 Prof. Cook has an article on this subject. These professors are always getting their foot into something. Look at the argument, read between the lines. First, animals on the earth are sexless. If a male offspring is desired, give the mother a dose of pills, or make her sick some other way, and the desired result will be obtained. If a female is desired, the mother must enjoy good health, and be fat. Wonder if all of our stalwart young men had weakly, sickly mothers, and all our weakly, sick, young American women had stalwart, healthy mothers. If the mother's meal does not digest it will be a male; if it digests well it will be a female. Just as though the food and sperm entered the same channel.

Prof. Loeb gives chemicals instead of male sperm, and the conception is perfect. It seems to me that a man is very closely crowded for logic, knowledge, and science, and even for argument, that will thus reason. I wish to say, with the highest regard to the professors, that I have mastered the science of controlling the sexes of animals, and have good knowledge of plants, and that his theory is not true by any means; and that my art never does fail. I can take his subject (the mother) and give him all the advantages his theory calls for, and will check up a thousand dollars that the results he desires will fail him; or I will bank on another thousand dollars that my art is true, and will develop either sex without a failure.

DR. W. A. JOHNSON.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Unfinished Sections—Foul Brood.

The honey season is over with about half a crop. It was too wet and cold. There are a good many unfinished sections and plenty of foul brood.

FRANK RASMUSSEN.

Montcalm Co., Mich., Sept. 29.

Nature's Way of Rearing Queens.

Regarding the discussion between Mr. Alley and Dr. Gallup (page 519) where Mr. Alley says that a colony will not rear a good queen when there is a fertile queen present, I must say that by my experience he is entirely mistaken; because if that is true I have not a good queen in any of my colonies, for they are all reared that way, by Nature's unchangeable law, which has seemed to be best, with the exception of one which I got April 20, 1901, from an Ohio breeder, and I do not know how she was reared, and yet I have first-class queens, and have several colonies each of which have filled 3 supers of 28 pounds of honey since July.

It was a very unfavorable season, very wet and cold up to the time of basswood flow, and they even worked in frequent drizzling showers.

Four years ago I had a queen whose colony filled seven 24-pound supers—which I can prove by my neighbors—and this queen was reared during swarming-time, and there was a fertile queen present in the hive. I had her almost 6 years, and she was as active and prolific the last year as the first. I still have several of her daughters that are 4 and 5 years old, and I doubt if Mr. Alley has any queen that he can match with her, in prolificness and honey-gathering qualities.

I am 52 years old, and have worked among bees since childhood, and have often wondered how it was possible for Mr. Queen-Breeder to rear good, prolific queens in a nucleus with only a handful of bees.

My father was a capable and experienced bee-keeper in Germany, and his bees brought him up from being a poor man to a well-to-do

Langstroth on... The Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—1900 Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

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A Free Trial Proposition.—We desire to call our readers' attention to the free-trial offer made in another column by the Stratton Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., on the Dandy Bone Cutter. This standard machine has been before the public for 9 years, and many of our subscribers have used it with perfect satisfaction; such as have not now have the opportunity of trying one for 15 days before they pay for it. The Company requires no deposit in advance. All you have to do is to try the Dandy and then decide whether you want to keep it or not. We need not urge upon poultry-raisers the importance of cut green bone as a poultry food; it has the advantage of costing almost nothing and certainly it is one of the greatest egg producers in the world. It will pay you to "get a Dandy."

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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man, but he never tried to rear a queen by any artificial way, but always followed Nature's way. And now comes Mr. Alley, who claims he can beat Nature's plan. I would like to refer him to a certain man who was always finding defects in Nature and trying to improve on her, and he could not understand why a small acorn could grow on a big tree, and a large pumpkin grow on a slender vine; and on a warm day he laid down in the shade of a large oak-tree to sleep, and as it happened an acorn loosened by the wind fell down, striking him on the head and waking him up. Springing to his feet, he exclaimed, "Oh, how could I have such a foolish idea about Nature, for had it been a pumpkin instead of an acorn that struck me I would not be standing on my feet now."

Here is my advice to beginners: *Rear your own queens* from a good, prolific mother, during the swarming impulse, and you will be certain to have queens perfect in all particulars. Why should we send away for queens when (as I have) we find them to be almost worthless, with the exception of the one I got from Ohio?

Now, if Mr. Alley claims he can rear better queens by the force method, then he must have proof for what he says on page 519, that there is quite a difference between artificial and forced methods in rearing queens, or this statement is false, for if a colony is going to swarm the bees know well enough that the queen leaves too, and that they must have another or they will be destroyed. If it were as Mr. Alley says it is, do it as you please, they would not prepare queen-cells beforehand, and protect them so carefully.

Now, the proofs that I have for my method of rearing good queens are:

1st.—That the old mother's whole duty and care is centered on the welfare of the old colony, else she would lay drone-eggs in the queen-cells, for it is very hard for her to leave her old home.

2nd.—That the old mother deposits the eggs with more care in the queen-cells than in the other cells, for this is proven by the young queens hatching at regular intervals, that is, a certain length of time between them.

3d.—That a queen-cell has a different shape or form inside from any other cell. This proves that Nature means to produce a perfectly shaped, perfectly formed, healthy, strong, and prolific mother-bee.

Now, this is no new method, that Mr. Alley claims that he has in his head (but which he is careful enough not to explain), but an old, old rule, followed by Nature for ages and ages. Let us follow her, too, for she knows what is best.

H. B. STUMPE.

Stephenson Co., Ill., Sept. 15.

Very Short Honey Crop.

We have just taken off our honey, and about one colony in five filled a super. Fully one-half are in a starving condition; no increase, and I will commence feeding at once to prepare them for winter.

Last year the Bank here said they paid out for honey, \$36,000; this year $1\frac{1}{2}$ cars is all there is.

J. F. BROADBENT.

Boulder Co., Colo., Sept. 20.

Not a Heavy Surplus.

Our surplus honey crop will not be as heavy as expected; the wet weather continuing so long, just a few days of good work, then the frosts of the 11th and 12th cut them short. All except my very late swarms go into winter with full supplies.

S. P. DRINNIN.

Platte Co., Nebr., Sept. 25.

A Fair Honey Crop.

I am pleased to be able to report a fair honey crop, the first one in three years. I have about 60 pounds of comb and 75 pounds of extracted honey per colony.

Those that run their bees in a haphazard manner, or rather let them run themselves, got very little honey. They don't read the newspapers—don't need to! They know more than the writers or editors do. When we have a good year they all go wild, and

rush into bee-keeping; but the first "off year" knocks them out; they don't last much longer than a certain new bee-paper did.

By the way, it was the most expensive bee-paper I ever subscribed for—\$1.00 for three copies. It just lived until grass, then died; but I notice its publishers still run their "ad." in some of the journals, catching more "suckers" like me, I suppose.

J. T. HAIRSTON.
Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter., Sept. 22.

Kuhnia—Bees Doing Fairly Well.

I enclose a plant or weed that grows on the roadside or on unoccupied land that attracts the bees in the afternoon until night. Please give a name for the same.

My bees are doing fairly well at present. Central Kansas is free from bee-disease so far as I know.
FRED DRESSLER.
Ellsworth Co., Kan., Sept. 17.

[The plant is a composite, and goes by the name of Kuhnia. It is quite common east of the Mississippi River, and is spreading westward. September and October are the best months for bees to work on composite flowers.—C. L. WALTON.]

More Nectar this Year.

This is said to be the banner honey and wax producing county in the State. It's not much now if that be true, for the last two winters have wiped out more than one-half of the bees.

I think it is a fact that there was more nectar this year than in any of my five years' experience in bee-keeping.

The old bee-keepers got but little honey, but the up-to-date man has a good crop.

From 85 colonies, spring (May 15) count, I have increased to 130, and I took 5,000 sections of honey, and the frames have enough for winter.
D. C. BACON.

Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 28.

About a Half Yield.

We had only about a half yield of honey here this season. From some unknown cause sweet clover has invaded this portion of the Yazoo Delta, within the last two years, and is very abundant in the waste-places near my apiary. I consider it the best of honey-producing plants. It grows here in the weeds and grasses where there is no cultivation.

O. M. BLANTON.

Washington Co., Miss., Sept. 29.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21 and 22, 1902. All interested in bees are invited to attend.
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Bee-Keeper's Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 1902 edition—19th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages, bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 30 cents.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Beginners, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia.—A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul-Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce.—Result of 25 years' experience. Price, 30 cents.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. 10 cts.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Comb honey is meeting with good demand and the arrivals are easily disposed of at 15@16c per pound for that which grades No. 1 to fancy. Very little of the lower grades are offered, but bring within 2 to 3 cents of No. 1. Amber grades of comb are also scarce, with no buckwheat offerings. Extracted is steady, white bringing 6½@8c; amber, 6@7c; Southern and odd lots of dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 30c.
R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27.—The demand for both comb and extracted honey is good, especially comb, at the quotations. We quote fancy white comb, 14@14½c; No. 1 white, 13½@14c; No. 2 white and amber, 13@13½c. White extracted, 6½@7c; amber extracted, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.
C. C. CLEMENS & CO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The demand for comb honey at present is very good; all shipments are sold quick at 15@16c for No. 1 and fancy. We advise shipping while demand is good and before the western carloads are here. In three weeks from now carloads will arrive, then demand is satisfied, sales harder to make, and prices demoralized. Extracted honey is selling as fast as it arrives, at the following prices: Amber and Southern in barrels, at 5½@6½c, according to the quality. White clover, 7½@8c. Beeswax is scarce at 30c.
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Honey receipts are light here so far, and good demand for comb honey. We quote light comb, fancy, 16c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14c; mixed and dark, 13c; buckwheat scarce at 12@13c. Extracted, light, 7c; mixed, 6½c; buckwheat, 6c. Beeswax, 28@30c.
H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Comb honey is in good demand; fancy white at 15c, and some exceptionally fancy lots may bring a little more. No. 1 sells at 13@14c; amber at 12c; no arrival of buckwheat as yet, the season being late. Extracted firm at 6½@7c for white, 6c for light amber, and 5@5½c for dark. Beeswax firm at 27@28c.
HILDRETH & SGOLEKIN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—New comb honey is not coming in so plentiful, so far. Whatever has come in, and is fancy water-white, has brought a good price, and sold to stores at from 15@16c. Honey kept over from last year, fancy sells for 14c. The market for extracted is more lively and brings: Amber, from 5@5½c; alfalfa water-white, from 6@6½c; white clover, from 7@7½c. Beeswax, 28c.
C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—White comb, 13@14c; amber, 10@12c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5½@5½c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4½@—, Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Not much offering or arriving of any sort. While the market is firm throughout, current values are being better sustained on comb than on extracted, for the reason that the latter has to depend to some extent on outside demand. All the comb honey offering will be required locally. The shipment of comb honey has never proven satisfactory, and the production is in consequence restricted to small compass.

Wanted—Extracted HONEY

Mail sample, and state style of package and price delivered in Chicago.

John F. Campbell, 53 River St., Chicago, Ill.
34Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

21Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WANTED WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY!
Send sample and best price delivered here; also Fancy Comb wanted in no-drip cases.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.
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Please submit samples of Extracted and quote prices (delivered, if possible.)

State from what source gathered and how soon you can ship and quantity of each grade offered:

1st.—Alfalfa Comb in car lots.

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3rd.—Car Buckwheat Extracted or other dark or amber honey.

4th.—Car Basswood Extracted.

5th.—White or Sweet Clover Comb and Extracted in any quantity.

6th.—Comb Honey in Danz. sections. For the latter we will pay a fancy price, as we have a market for the same which we have not been able to supply.

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